

of the tablelands of western Newfoundland, such as that of Blomidon, "there was no evidence of glaciation," and with the probability pointed out by Johnson, that, instead of being very recent, the submergence of the continental shelf was "at least post-Miocene, and more probably post-Pliocene." The exact time of interchange along the now submerged Tertiary shelf is still not quite clear; that it could have been as early as late-Tertiary now seems fairly settled, though it is as likely to have been in post-Kansan, in the long interglacial epoch (of hundreds of thousands of years) prior to the comparatively trivial Wisconsin glaciation.<sup>1</sup>

(To be continued)

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ECTOCARPUS PARADOXUS IN NEW ENGLAND.—It is my pleasure to record the occurrence of *Ectocarpus paradoxus*, Mont., not heretofore recognized in North American waters. It may be merely a waif brought to us by the currents which come to our shores, via Greenland, from Western Europe. But likely it is sparingly established, and has been overlooked by such careful collectors as Drs. Collins and Farlow. It is at home in the Mediterranean, but occurs as far north as Scandinavia (*Kjellman*), whence our specimens probably have migrated. Careful search may reveal it in the warmer waters of New England, where it will be found occasionally intermingled with other algæ.

It has been figured several times. But the most available illustration is in the second edition of Oltmanns, *Morphologie* etc., vol. 2, pp. 10 and 11, where may be found a reproduction of drawings by the lamented Dr. Paul Kuckuck. We may add that these were to appear in a book on the brown algæ, to be issued from the press of Gustav Fischer in Jena. But the death of Dr. Kuckuck, in 1918, left unfinished this monumental work, which was also to treat some of our American forms.

The species named under the title of this note was found at Hale's Beach, North Brooklin, Maine last summer. Three microscope slides have been deposited in the National Herbarium.—R. E. SCHUH, Brooklin, Maine.

<sup>1</sup> This newer interpretation received strong support from evidence accumulated in the summer of 1932 in Nova Scotia, evidence so far outside the scope of the present paper that it must be considered elsewhere.